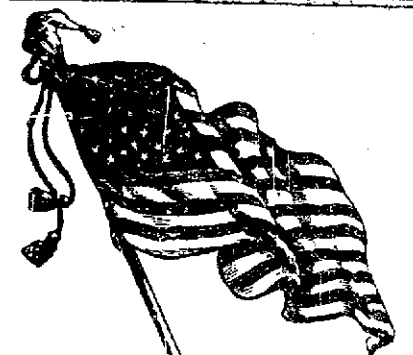


VOLUME 5.

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TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT. BIRAN BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Rumors About a Compromise.

There are various rumors about a compromise with the traitors. We put no faith in them. They are circulated by northern traitors who wish to embarrass the government and operate upon congress, which commences its session on the fourth of July. No compromise will be tolerated at this time. When the rebels lay down their arms and their leaders are hung, there will be peace; and whoever proposes such a disgrace to the American people as a compromise, without these preliminaries, will receive their indignant execrations.

The State Loan and the Banks.

It is said that despatches have been received in this city, to-day, announcing that the state loan has been taken by the banks, and that an arrangement has been made whereby all the banks, except the ten which have made assignments, will retire their secession stocks, and replace them with those of Wisconsin.

We do not know what the details of this arrangement are. It has been variously reported; the latest statement we find in the Free Democrat. According to this, there is an absolute sale of \$500,000 of Wisconsin state stocks, at 75 cents on the dollar, for which the state receives 60 per cent. in specie, and 40 per cent. in bills secured by Wisconsin and United States stocks. The Wisconsin stock thus purchased is to be parceled out to the banks in the current list, secured principally by secession stocks, to take the place of the latter in the hands of the bank controller, which are to be sold, and the balance necessary to make their securities good, to be made up by the owners of the banks.

This, of course, makes the bills ultimately good, but they will be depreciated to the same extent that the well secured bills are now. The difficulty with them will be that they will not be convertible into specie. Hence we conclude that exchange will rule nearly as high under this arrangement as it does now. If this should be the case, we see no course for business men to take but to receive the bills secured in this way, as well as all others, at their specie value. If they do not, exchange will be as high as it has been.

The amount of secession stock retired under this arrangement, is \$938,500, worth now in New York \$379,965, and the amount of circulation to be sustained by the proposed arrangement is \$1,731,000.

War Items.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH REGIMENTS FILLED UP.—The Appleton Light Infantry and the Dunn Co. Pinery Riflemen, will fill up the 5th regiment. The 6th regiment will be composed as follows:

Prairie du Chien Volunteers, Snak Co. Riflemen, Prescott Guards, Beloit Star Rifles, Citizens' Corps of Milwaukee, Montgomery Guards of Milwaukee, Bragg's Rifles, Fond du Lac, Lemoreux Minute Men, Buffalo Co. Rifles, and Richmond Co. Scott Guards.

The last four companies are taken from the 7th and 8th regiments.

Every arrangement has been made to have the 5th and 6th regiments all in camp by Saturday next.

The tents for the 5th and 6th regiments were shipped from New York on the 18th inst., and many of them have come to hand. The 5th regiment will occupy the barracks, while the 6th will go under canvas at Camp Randall.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.—The 3rd regiment in Camp Hamilton, is making excellent progress. The officers are very popular and capable, and everything is passing off in a highly satisfactory manner. This regiment will not doubt be soon prepared to proceed to the seat of war, where it will do good service if occasion offers.

WUTZ IS IT?—In the list of officers appointed to command the eleven new regiments of the regular army of the United States, the quasi-secession state of Maryland, which has not furnished a company for the war, has one lieutenant colonel, one major, six captains and four first lieutenants, while Wisconsin has the honor of furnishing only four first lieutenants. Perhaps the secretary of war or Gen. Scott, or whoever made this list of appointments, thinks that the patriotic people of Wisconsin are all right now, and that Maryland needs such favors to bring her back to patriotic principles. If this is policy, we have only to say it is a very foolish one. Our state will stand by the Union, though treated with injustice, but she will remember those who pass coldly by her sacrifices in behalf of the country, and who lavish appointments upon a state where loyal troops are murdered, and where the President of the United States finds it necessary to conceal himself in his passage to the federal capital.

Col. Blair of Missouri, Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, are spoken of as candidates for the speakership.

Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

This regiment is now in camp at Fond du Lac under command of Col. Hamilton. Col. Hamilton is a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and served ten years in the U. S. army, was in most of the battles during the war with Mexico, and was wounded in the fight at Chapultepec.

The Lieutenant-Colonel, T. H. Rager, is a graduate of West Point, (standing at the head of the class of 1854), and was for a time in the Engineer corps of the army, and served under Beauregard in Louisiana, when he had charge of the public defenses at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Major, Bettrine Pinckney, was Adjutant and afterwards Lt. Col. of one of the N. Y. City regiments of the militia of the state of New York.

Of the captains in this regiment, seven were in active service in our army during the Mexican war; another captain has seen service in our army, and still another captain was an officer in the Prussian army.

Many of the lieutenants have been in active service in our army, as have also many of the rank and file of the regiment.

The material of the regiment is of the very best quality, and with the experienced and able officers in charge of it, will soon make one of the finest and most effective regiments in the army. Every one at Fond du Lac speaks in the highest terms of the orderly character of the men and of the police of the camp. The camp is situated in a beautiful grove about three-fourths of a mile west of the Lewis House. In front of the camp is quite a breadth of prairie, which affords as excellent a parade and drill ground as can be desired. The men have reached a very creditable degree in military knowledge, considering the short time the regiment has been in camp. They expect to be mustered into service immediately, and will most likely be off to the war within ten days at the farthest.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

SMALL POX AT ROCKFORD, ILL.—The Rockford Register says that the small pox has made its appearance in a neighborhood just north of Rockford, in the town of Guilford, but as yet is confined to a single family. One child has died of the disease, and two more are suffering. The schools in that section have suspended for a time, to prevent its spread. The supervisors of that town have taken the necessary steps to prevent the exposure of more persons, the mayor of Rockford co-operating with them.

MAT. H. CARPENTER, OF MILWAUKEE, is to deliver the Fourth of July oration at Watertown.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. H. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, is now stopping at the Richmond, in Chicago.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.—Edwin F. Townsend, of Milwaukee, is appointed 1st lieutenant in the 14th regiment of infantry; head quarters, Trumbull, Connecticut; and Edgar O'Connor, of Beloit, 1st lieutenant of 10th regiment of infantry; head quarters, Fort Hamilton, New York. The officers all take rank from the 14th of May, and are ordered to report for duty forthwith.

WAR TERMS.—A battalion is a body smaller than a regiment—say two to four companies—and commanded by a major. A brigade is composed of two or more regiments, and is commanded by a brigadier general. A division is composed of two or more brigades, and is commanded by a major general. Lieutenant general is an office created in honor of General Scott, after the war with Mexico, and is in this country peculiar to him.

The Michigan fourth regiment has received marching orders, and will leave immediately. The regiment numbers 1,140 men, well equipped by the state. Military men regard the regiment as equal if not superior in muscle and discipline to any that has left the state.

Hon. L. P. Harvey has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration on the Fourth at Baraboo.

Mr. Corwin has been very favorably received at Mexico.

Forty-seven colored persons from Canada West, started for Hayti a few days since. A special dispatch to the Charleston Courier says only one in eight shells thrown by the Sawyer gun to Sewall's Point burst, and a gunner at Acquia Creek says he was lately in the employment of the government, filling bombs, which he did with saw dust, and the shells, therefore, fell harmlessly.

The official returns of the killed and wounded at the battle of Big Bethel show a total of 74—of which 16 were killed, 14 dangerously wounded, 6 missing, and 39 slightly injured. Twenty-one of these casualties occurred in the mistaken engagements between the third and seventh New York volunteer regiments.

The government had the misfortune the other night, to drop overboard one of the locomotives it was transporting from Washington to Alexandria. It went down in forty feet of water.

Mrs. Douglas is in Washington on a visit. She will make Chicago her residence. So says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune.

The weak literature of the country is said to be suffering badly in consequence of the war. It is reported that Bonner's Ledger has fallen off 20 per cent. in circulation. If Sivanus Cobb wants to write a story to be read hereabout, he must have a hero, and kill at least a dozen secessionists in every chapter.

The committee on the national hymn announce that the time for the reception of manuscript by them has expired, and that no more will be admitted to competition. The number already in their hands is over eleven hundred and fifty!

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, June 23.
A dispatch to the Times, Washington, June 23, says:

Fears are entertained along the lower part of the Potomac of a rising of the slaves.

F. A. Aiken of this district, formerly of Vermont, the secretary of the national democratic committee, has proposed to the war department to raise a regiment forthwith of northern democrats for active service during the war, and to testify their appreciation of Mr. Lincoln's efforts to maintain the government intact.

Chas. H. Foster announces himself as an unconditional Union candidate for congress from the 1st district of North Carolina. In a hand-bill, dated at Murfreesboro, he notifies the people of the district that, by a law of North Carolina, the first Thursday in August is the day fixed for the election of representatives in congress, and on that day he invites the electors to give him their support, and cast their ballots without fear of intimidation.

I have to-day received an explanation of the reason why the rebels resort to such tricks as that whereby they captured the captain of a Connecticut regiment on Saturday last, and why they pick off the pickets and capture every man they can reach. They are gathering all such men and holding them as hostages for the personal safety of the pirates. They intend to hang an equal number of prisoners of war, and thus retaliate upon loyal men the punishment inflicted by the United States on buccaners.

St. Louis, June 23.
The Democratic's special correspondent from Booneville says that Gen. Lyon addressed the citizens of that place yesterday and expressed a desire to be furnished with horses and wagons. This morning his request was responded to, and he has received an overland movement towards the Arkansas border.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MOCKING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 23.
Special to World.—A citizen of Alexandria reached there to-day from Manassas Junction. He has been confined for three days. A large number of prisoners are there. He gives painful accounts of the condition of the rebel forces during the 3 days he was a prisoner. He neither had food or water. He underwent an examination before 3 persons headed by Wm. Porter Miles from Alexandria, resulting in his liberation. On being liberated he made his way to the Potomac in order to escape. He found the roads blockaded by rocks and trees, filled to resist the passage of troops within five miles of Manassas Junction. When he was dismissed he was informed that their troops would be in Washington in less than two weeks, and if he should be caught there he would be hung. He heard them boast of the immensity of their force, but did not believe them. There were 5,000 men there. Fully one quarter of them are well armed with shot guns, while many were not armed at all. The scarcity of water caused a great deal of sickness among the rebels.

Scouts who have returned from within the vicinity of Fairfax Court House to-day, report that the enemy has erected batteries half a mile east of the court house. The roads leading from this direction have been obstructed, by trees being felled in all places.

This destruction of all the roads precludes the idea that the rebels will advance. The same view is sustained in the fact that the roads leading to Fairfax have been newly cleared up.

There is but one battery at Fairfax Court House, very few troops in the village, and but a few thousand located in the rear.

An alarm of an advance of federal troops caused both citizens and soldiers to leave in great haste.

Col. Hardee commands the federal forces at Fairfax Court House.

Trains commenced running on the Alexandria & Hampshire railroad, to-day, between Alexandria and the advanced outposts.

The campaign in eastern Virginia will remain within its present limits for some time. Any advance before the meeting of congress is improbable.

Tribune's special.—Gen. Butler is proceeding vigorously in organizing his command, and their drill is progressing rapidly. He is also throwing up a series of batteries opposite Hampton, which will serve alike to protect his lines from attack, and cover Hampton.

The inhabitants beyond New Market bridge complain bitterly of the outrages of the Louisiana Zouaves.

Information places the loss of the enemy at Great Bethel higher than previous accounts. Their cavalry was thrown into great confusion by Greble and Schell.

It is not true, as stated, that there is any co-operation between Podell's and Adams' express in the conveyance of letters. It has no authority to interfere with transmission of letters, the latter being a subject which belongs exclusively to the war department.

Secretary Welles has decided to strike from the rolls the name of every naval officer who resigns in time of war.

A reconnaissance of Mathias Point was made yesterday by the Pawnee. A number of the crew landed, frightening off the rebel pickets, bringing on board the Pawnee two horses, supposed to belong to the colonel and captain of a regiment numbering about 1000 men, ascertained to be encamped three miles back of this point, no indications of a battery near the point were seen.

It appears that the 37th regiment had a cool reception in Baltimore, and everybody looked scornfully on them. Flags greeted them at the custom house, they halted, supposing it was a city public building until the stars and stripes were flung out. Their muskets were loaded but not capped.

A captain of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, which arrived this morning, reports that although at some points they had a hearty reception, at others they experienced very different treatment, that once a pistol ball man, unpleasantly near the quartermaster's car.

The officers of Col. Stone's command arrived here this morning, and state that 63 rebels were killed at Edwards and Condit's ferry in the recent engagement. This work was done by Lieut. Hasbrouck's battery. Jeff Davis does not intend making propositions of peace, but will accede to articles drawn by his emissaries here, who are pretended Unionists. They are the counts of men, property, resources, and who believe such reports as that there were 150,000 thousand troops in Richmond. Our agents fix the whole number of troops at not over 50,000, not all of whom are armed and equipped, or can be provisioned.

An agent from Virginia claimed the negroes confined at the navy yard from the commander this morning. Capt. Dahl-

gren referred him to the secretary of the navy.

Herald's dispatch.—Gen. Scott and his military advisers met the President and cabinet to-day, when the plans of the campaign were fully developed and discussed. All that can be divulged in relation to it is that the Union forces are ready, and the blow will soon be struck.

I am happy to be able to state, from the highest authority, that there is not the slightest intention on the part of the government to treat with the rebels making propositions from Jeff Davis. On the contrary, it was settled this very day, to press down on them speedily, and prosecute the war with such numbers and vigor as to leave no chance for doubt in the mind of the violators of good government, that the administration and the loyal people who support it are in earnest.

A spirit is being aroused that will result in placing the man who shall dare offer a proposition to compromise with traitors on the same category, to hang on a gallows, as the feeling against anything of the kind here is so intense at the present moment that it is believed that the man who should propose to settle with the southern rebels by compromising, would be hanged as soon as found.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.
CINCINNATI, June 26.
Special from Gratton says Col. McCook's German regiment to Philadelphia yesterday morning. Sergeant Durham of the 9th Indiana regiment is the best scout in the service except Kit Carson, returned yesterday after being three days inside the enemy's lines. He remained in the rebel camp several hours. Reports their number at 6,500 including 500 cavalry. Had plenty of guns but of a miscellaneous character. They have five 6-pounders, two in masked battery. Were expected with three more regiments. As soon as they arrive they would attack the camp at Philadelphia.

He declared they would give no quarter. Durham recently had an only brother hung in South Carolina under the most aggravating circumstances, and he has sworn revenge. He shot three rebels while out this time, one a lieutenant.

Prospect of a speedy engagement. Courier just in from Philadelphia—everything ready for an instant move.

All quiet at Cumberland and Piedmont; forces on both sides concentrating. Our troops full of spirit and eager for action.

Gov. Pierpont to-day appointed Colonel Kelly Brigadier General of the Western Virginia troops.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.

The steamer J. C. Swon left the arsenal to-day with full battalion, Col. Blair's regiment of volunteers, destined it is said for Cape Girardeau, to act in conjunction with Col. Stone's Illinois regiment from Cairo, against the rebel camp at Girardeau, under Gen. Watkins.

Col. Dougherty's regiment of volunteers from the 13th congressional district of Illinois were mustered into service at Caseyville to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.
Gov. Morton will issue his proclamation to-morrow, calling into service the eleven additional regiments, ten infantry and one cavalry from this state. Each of the infantry regiments will have a corps of fifty sharpshooters, armed with Enfield rifles.

Quartermaster-General Vaughn will open the bids to-morrow for furnishing the regiments with clothing, blankets, &c.

BATTLING, June 25.
The Richmond Examiner of the 21st has received here. Among the news is a confederate ordinance approved on the 21st, making the following appropriations for year ending February 18, 1862: Additional to those heretofore made for the pay of one hundred regiments of infantry \$29,132,000; for a legion of cavalry, artillery and volunteers \$55,000,000; transportation \$5,500,000; ordnance department, including purchase of muskets \$4,500,000.

The Examiner publishes all the intelligence of our side contained in the New York papers of the 21st.

Fort Monroe, June 26.
The gun boat Monticello made reconnaissance yesterday up the river. Hancock's party was landed at the house of Mr. Gressan, an acquaintance of the pilot, who introduced his family; and while conversing three companies of rebels rushed down and attempted to cut them off. Surgeon Heber Smith, of New York, was shot through the face and hand, Augustus Peterson mortally wounded, and six others slightly wounded.

The rebel companies fled and the house was completely demolished.

The steamer Quaker City had a short engagement this morning with a large number of rebel dragoon in Linn Haven Bay, Cape Henry. Commander Carr picked a man named Lynch, from Norfolk, who represented that the master plumber of the Norfolk navy yard was ashore and wished to be taken off. A boat was sent for the purpose and was fired upon and the rebels dispersed.

The gun boat Union sailed southward this evening. While off Charleston she captured ship Amelia from Charleston, with cargo consisting mainly of articles contraband of war. The prize was sent to Philadelphia.

Three rebel steamers came out from Charleston, but did not venture to meet the Union.

Lieut. Crosby, with 50 men and the propeller Fannie, this morning made a reconnaissance up Buck river, and dispersed several parties of rebels along the shore.

A flag of truce has just come down from Norfolk with 50 refugees. They report a large number of troops at Norfolk, and say the rebels at Sewall's Point have profound contempt for the Sawyer gun.

Baltimore papers of the 22d state that Alex. H. Stephens addressed a meeting at Warrenton, Ga., Monday. Meeting subscribed \$25,000 for the war, and promised an increase to \$40,000.

Virginia convention on 24th discussed the subject of forming a land coast guard in the exposed counties not yet invaded. An ordinance organizing a guerrilla volunteer force was specially ordered. This legalizes all criminal outrages by the guerrillas, and even to death, without jury or clergy, upon all opponents. Another authorizing the removal of state banks was passed.

Also another relieving banks from specie payments. Subject of repudiating all the state bonds was debated and laid over for future consideration.

The Markets.
New York, June 26.
Flour market for state steady, owing to limited supply, but other grades heavy and declining. Receipts of wheat 159,000 bu., market heavy and prices still tend in favor of the purchaser; sales 59,000 bushels at 90a.10 for club, 108a.19 amber Iowa.

A TORCHING INCIDENT.—Our gallant Wisconsin First left camp McClellan, at Chambersburg on Sabbath, about noon, a week ago yesterday, in the cars for Hagerstown, Maryland. "Before we embarked," writes a correspondent of the Wisconsin, "our colonel formed us in parade line, and taking the regiment colors, asked the boys, after a few well-chosen remarks, to swear with him on bended knees that they would support that flag and him in the hour of battle, and never dishonor it nor its fair colors. The boys knelt, and a solemn silence prevailed, broken but by the muttering thunder. After the colonel repeated the oath, a 'yea' burst forth from every lip with stunning effect, bringing tears into the eyes of the bystanders, and casting a shade of solemnity over us."

Supreme Court.

June 24, 1861.
No. 17. Newman et al. vs. State. Argued, and submitted for defendant in error, on written agreement.
No. 18. Snow vs. State. Argued.

NINTH CIRCUIT.
No. 2. Warren vs. Werner. Argued.
No. 3. Berliner vs. Town of Waterloo. Argument commenced for plaintiff in error, and not completed.

June 25, 1861.
Geo. A. Fellows vs. Henry Tait, impleaded, &c. Winnebago circuit court. Application filed, and motion for an order requiring Hon. E. Wheeler to settle and sign bill of exceptions.
Geo. A. Fellows vs. Hugh Sherry, impleaded, &c. Same as above.

In the matter of the petition of Chas. B. Hanev. Petition filed, and motion for a writ of certiorari by H. C. Frink. Writ awarded, returnable in thirty days.

Manning vs. State. Motion for judgment on verdict for complainant. Motion argued for complainant, and J. C. Hopkins for respondent.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.
No. 1. Greeley vs. Wehrmann. Affidavit filed and motion to re-instate cause. Motion argued and submitted.

NINTH CIRCUIT.
No. 3. Belimer vs. Town of Waterloo. Argument resumed and completed.
No. 3. Dodge vs. Hopkins. Argued for appellant, and respondent.

AN INCIDENT AT THE MILWAUKEE RIOT.
—We copy the following from the correspondence of the Chicago Tribune:—

Perhaps the incident fraught with the greatest peril to human life, occurred about 9 o'clock in the afternoon. The mob had been in possession of the brass six-pounders belonging to the Washington Artillery Company, and loaded them with heavy charges of chain, nails and slugs. Captain Hensberg, of the artillery, endeavored to keep the guns in his care, but his men, under threats from the mob, would not obey him. The Zouaves, and a detachment from the Racine companies, were despatched to capture the guns at all hazards. They proceeded to the ground, took a position right in the teeth of the cannon, cocked their muskets, and Captain Hibbard gave the order that if a single musket was moved toward the guns by the rioters, they would be shot without ceremony. The mob became enraged, and brandished knives and pistols freely, but not a man moved toward the guns. The horses were then hitched on, and guarded by the military. The cannon were taken off and planted so as to guard Spring street bridge and Main street, from the north—more for the purpose of keeping them out of the hands of the rabble, than from any idea that it would be necessary to use them. They still remain in position, and the streets and jail are guarded by files of soldiers.

The experiments of Mr. Lowe with the telegraphic balloon have been completely successful. He took up with him on Tuesday, a telegraphic apparatus, to which was attached a wire connecting with the White House, and while at an elevation of about a mile, sent the following dispatch to the President:

BALLOON ENTERPRISE.
WASHINGTON, June 18.
To the President of the United States:—

Sir—This point of observation commands an area of nearly fifty miles in diameter. The city with its encampments presents a superb scene. I take great pleasure in sending you this first dispatch ever telegraphed from an aerial station, and in acknowledging my indebtedness to your encouragement for the opportunity of demonstrating the availability of the science of aerostatics in the military service of the country.

Yours, respectfully,
T. S. C. LOWE.

Mr. Lincoln was very much pleased with the experiment, and endorsed it as certain ultimately to prove of great value in military movements.

A special to the Commercial Advertiser, Washington 25th, says:—

"There is the highest authority for contradicting the stories about the rebels having made peace propositions to the government. Though some persons and journals have professed to give somewhat minute details, there is no truth in them whatever."

On the contrary, the administration have received assurances that the rebels intend prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor, and, if possible, will overthrow the government and destroy the republic, even though they perish in the ruins. They feel that the two governments cannot exist in close proximity, or even on the same continent.

"No official report of the Great Bethel affair has been made public, and it is thought that our loss is much larger than has been supposed. It is known that, just as the order to retreat was given, the rebels were leaving their outer entrenchments, fearing that they would be carried by storm. Emboldened by the withdrawal of our forces they resumed their position and continued their fire."

The highest officers of the confederate states are in Richmond?"

A FAT OFFICE.—Probably the best office in the United States about this time is that of Auditor Dubois, of Illinois. Presuming that all the banks of the state are wound up by the process of delivering up to the holders of the notes, he will be entitled to not less than sixty thousand dollars in fees. If the same banks are wound up by a public sale of the bonds in New York, he will be entitled to not less than one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.—Chicago Tribune.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM BALLOONS.—Messrs. Black & Bacheider, Boston, have sent us some photographs taken from a balloon in October of last year, proving most conclusively the possibility of the application of the art to this purpose. They do not state the height at which these pictures were taken, but two of them were evidently from a great distance—one embracing a considerable extent of country. It is said that Louis Napoleon used the photographic instrument in reconnoitering the enemy's camps from balloons in the Italian war, and it is quite clear from these pictures that the plan is entirely feasible, and that tents, and possibly cannon in fortifications could be counted with great accuracy, as well as the general position of an enemy be ascertained.

As Messrs. Black & Bacheider have succeeded twice in taking these views, we presume balloons will not be sent up at Washington without attempting it.—N. Y. Trib.

RIGHTENED TO DEATH.—We met him yesterday with a veritable seagull which he had caught the evening before on the shore of Fourth lake. He saw it on land from his boat and rushing towards it succeeded in capturing it before it could rise on its heavy wings. The very moment he laid hands on it, it dropped its head and died. During a number of years this is the fourth he has caught in the same manner and all of them have died so soon as he has touched them, being as he says so tender as to be frightened to death.

The legs of the dead gull, and head and body of a bright yellow, and most of its feathers are beautifully smooth and as dazzlingly white as snow. The greater part of the long, heavy wings from the tip upward, are covered with light slate colored feathers.—Madison Patriot.

THE NEW REGIMENTS OF REGULARS.

The following table shows the states and territories from which the appointments in the eleven new regiments of regulars have been made:

States and Territories	Colonels	Major	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	3rd Lt.	4th Lt.	5th Lt.	6th Lt.	7th Lt.	8th Lt.	9th Lt.	10th Lt.	11th Lt.	12th Lt.	13th Lt.	14th Lt.	15th Lt.	16th Lt.	17th Lt.	18th Lt.	19th Lt.	20th Lt.	21st Lt.	22nd Lt.	23rd Lt.	24th Lt.	25th Lt.	26th Lt.	27th Lt.	28th Lt.	29th Lt.	30th Lt.	31st Lt.	32nd Lt.	33rd Lt.	34th Lt.	35th Lt.	36th Lt.	37th Lt.	38th Lt.	39th Lt.	40th Lt.	41st Lt.	42nd Lt.	43rd Lt.	44th Lt.	45th Lt.	46th Lt.	47th Lt.	48th Lt.	49th Lt.	50th Lt.	51st Lt.	52nd Lt.	53rd Lt.	54th Lt.	55th Lt.	56th Lt.	57th Lt.	58th Lt.	59th Lt.	60th Lt.	61st Lt.	62nd Lt.	63rd Lt.	64th Lt.	65th Lt.	66th Lt.	67th Lt.	68th Lt.	69th Lt.	70th Lt.	71st Lt.	72nd Lt.	73rd Lt.	74th Lt.	75th Lt.	76th Lt.	77th Lt.	78th Lt.	79th Lt.	80th Lt.	81st Lt.	82nd Lt.	83rd Lt.	84th Lt.	8
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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 25th, 1861:

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	12:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Chicago, via Milwaukee,	12:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Madison, via Milwaukee,	12:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Madison, via Milwaukee,	12:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Madison, via Milwaukee,	12:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Madison, via Milwaukee,	12:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Madison, via Milwaukee,	12:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Madison, via Milwaukee,	12:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Madison, via Milwaukee,	12:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Madison, via Milwaukee,	12:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

Letter from a Member of the Janesville Volunteers.

HARRISBURG, June 23, 1861.

The second regiment arrived here last night at 11 o'clock, in good health and spirits, with the exception of Albert Stickney. He was on the top of the cars and got under a bridge that was too low, which hurt him badly. He is in a bad condition and I have no hopes of his recovery.

The reception of our regiment in Ohio was highly gratifying. We were well received in Janesville—that was our home and was to be expected; but above all and more than all, the state of Ohio deserves our highest praise and gratitude, especially Cleveland, for the many favors shown to our regiment. The reception I have not time to describe; but God bless the state of Ohio, her old men and young men, her women and fair damsels, who fed us, and cheered us on our way.

This is Sunday, and I have been on guard all night with Sanders, in command of a party of men to keep all right.

Orders have been received to take arms and leave to-night, for what quarter I have not learned. Two regiments and a company of flying artillery left here last night for Washington.

P. S. I have just seen Stickney. He is some better, and may live. William H. Parker is on our train and well.

JOHN HAMILTON.

OPERATIC AND BALLAD CONCERT.—Mr. Philip Rohr, aided by the well-known Mr. and Miss Richings, and Mr. W. Triebels, as pianist, will give a concert next Monday evening at Lappin's Hall. Miss Richings will appear in "The Child of the Baginnet," and Mr. Richings in his tableau of Washington. A programme will be announced hereafter.

DANCING ON THE FOURTH.—The people of Johnston will have good opportunities for dancing on the 4th. Mr. Young at the Centre, and "Uncle Tim. Husbroke" at "Old Johnston," invite their friends to meet at their houses and close the celebration of the day. Johnston seems to be the ballroom of the county.

CELEBRATION AT EDGEMONT.—W. H. Ebber's of this city will deliver the oration at Edgemoat on the 4th.

FLAG RAISING.—The inhabitants of school district No. 1 in the town of La Prairie raised a national flag last Saturday. Napoleon B. Johnson, of that town, made some remarks, and the flag was greeted with hearty cheers as it waved from the staff. The flag is a large one, and was made by the ladies of the district. A large number of the residents of the town were present at the raising.

A SUCCESSFUL CLIENT.—The particulars of a law suit have been related to us, in which, as in many other cases, the lawyer was the most successful party. In one of the towns of this county, A. levied upon a dozen chickens belonging to B. B. claimed the chickens as exempt under the statute, they being all the meat he had for a year's supply of a family allowed by the law, and replied the bidders. He also employed a lawyer to manage the reply; but before the lawyer would undertake the case, he required a chattel mortgage upon the property in dispute to secure payment of his services. On the trial of the case, the claim of B. was held to be good, and then, in default of payment of his fees, the lawyer foreclosed on the chickens and bid them in. Since that time, the lawyer has lived high upon "chicken fixins," and the two parties in the suit are calculating the benefits each have received from their resort to the law to settle their differences.

ZOGATES, ATTENTION!—There will be a business meeting of the Janesville Zouaves to-night, with reference to going to Monroe on the 4th of July. Let all be in attendance. G. BURGESS, Sec'y.

FIRST ACTIVE DUTY.—The first active duty of the Light Guard, of this city, it seems was in Milwaukee. They were detailed from camp to aid in putting down the bank riot.

EXHIBITION OF THE BLIND.—The long-deferred rain prevented the usual attendance at the annual exhibition of the pupils of the blind institution—a circumstance to be regretted, for the sake of those who were kept away as well as for the instructors and pupils of the institution, as the universal testimony is that it surpassed any former exhibition. We have heard several suggestions in favor of its repetition, and the decision should be to repeat it: we have no doubt the hall will be filled.

IT CAME!—What came? Why, the rain, and it was received like a long-lost friend, or an expected, but long-delayed gift. The amount of benefit it has conferred cannot be estimated, as everything was suffering for want of it. There is still room for more, and as "the spell" has been broken, more may be expected in due time.

A CURIOSITY.—Yesterday afternoon, says the Baraboo Republic of Thursday, after the shower, a numerous curiosity was visible on the southwestern portion of this block. A countless number of the most insignificant-sized toads that ever mortal beheld, completely covered about a half acre of ground so thickly one could not walk there without stepping upon them. Judging from their motions, though we could not hear them, they seemed to be singing "We're a-hopping, hop hop hopping!" or possibly "a-bugging around." The number is variously estimated at from 100,000 to 10,000,000, but if any one counts them, we will report precisely next week. If there are any toad-eaters in this section, now's their time.

THE BANK RIOT AT MILWAUKEE.

Further Particulars.
From the Wisconsin of Tuesday Evening.

THE PLACES THAT WERE PILLAGED.
The Second Ward Bank was not destroyed, as was stated yesterday. The rioters stopped there, and were about to board it, when the president came out and asked them if they would consent to any arrangement that might be made, or something to that effect, which they apparently became satisfied in that quarter, and moved off. They were preceded by a band of music, and had a flag with some German motto upon it, the substance of which was that they were going to attack all the banks at nine o'clock. They came down East Water street furiously, and we understood it was their first intention to attack the Janesville Bank.

However this may have been, they did not happen to stop there first, but by their leaders doubtless looked upon as a master stroke of policy, they rushed down to where several banks stood near to each other, and where they could operate upon several of them at once. We have already stated, in our yesterday's edition, that they made the first assault upon the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, of Alexander Mitchell.

A WONDER THAT NO ONE WAS KILLED.
It seems incredible that they could have done so much damage without anybody being killed. Being a mob, they were full of the gutty and thrown with violent violence into the banking rooms, and yet no one was seriously hurt by them. The destruction in this bank was fearful. Everything was torn up, smashed up and thrown out into the street. Books were destroyed, and papers were scattered like chaff. The money, however, besides the more important books was all in the vault. There were a few collections accidentally left outside in the rooms, which were taken, and there were notes destroyed and lost, many of which could be replaced. The actual loss, therefore, could not have been much over the breakage of desks, counters, windows, etc., and the destruction of papers. Perhaps one or two thousand dollars would cover all this. But fifty thousand dollars, we presume, would not cover the incidental losses, such as the derangement of business, and the blow to the house generally.

The State Bank is just about in the same predicament. Only the interior construction of this bank was much more costly than that of Mr. Mitchell's. There were marble counters, elaborate iron railings, and the rooms were richly finished. But they were all made a perfect wreck.

J. B. Martin's banking office, directly under the State Bank, was completely sacked. The furniture and wood work were thrown out into the street, and set on fire, and then shoved back again against the buildings. The building had actually caught on fire, and but for the efforts of Eugene Co. No. 1, it is possible and even probable that another fire might have been added to that of mobism. Had the fire got well under headway, we earnestly believe that it would have consumed half that magnificent block, because many of the fire companies we fear could not have been depended upon, at least at the beginning of the disaster.

THE WORST OUTRAGE OF ALL.
Perhaps the worst outrage of all, was the sacking of the loan and insurance agency office of Allis & McGee, because they happened to have their office under the State Bank. These gentlemen have no official connection whatever with any of the banks, but are peacefully and honorably pursuing a legitimate business, and yet find themselves mobbed out of their office, and very many of their valuable papers destroyed. Mr. Merrill, the agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, suffered similarly. If any argument was needed to prove the outrageous character of a mob, it can be found in this instance.

ACTION TAKEN BY GOV. RANDALL.
Shortly after the riot commenced, a messenger was sent to the governor, who ordered the Zouaves to disperse the rioters, and also sent back a dispatch that he should forward military aid with arms, and that the mob must be put down at ALL HAZARDS. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon the people of the city were rejoiced at the arrival here from Racine, of Col. Halbert E. Paine, with two armed military companies from the 4th regiment, encamped at Racine. They were the Hudson City Guards, Capt. D. C. Roundy, and the Geneva Independents, Capt. D. M. White. We say the city was rejoiced, because a large number of prisoners had been taken, and the Germans had threatened that they were coming down to rescue them. There were no fears of them, because by this time the citizens had gathered together enough arms to interpose sufficient resistance against any attempt to break. But it was believed that an armed force like these companies would be the best protection against further violence, by reminding the Germans that it would be folly to do more, and therefore the companies were greeted with cheers innumerable, as they marched up Main street.

A SORTIE, AND TWO CANNON TAKEN.
After the arrival of the two Racine companies, it was understood that the rioters had a couple of brass field pieces in the vicinity of the hay stand, at the intersection of Middle with Market and East Water streets. Brig. Gen. King rode up and requested that they surrender them to the authorities of the city. They refused. He then rode back and gave orders to the Racine companies and the Zouaves, to go and take them, which they did without much opposition. The crowd hoisted and jeered at the soldiers, and threw some rocks and clubs at them, but no one was hurt, and the cannon were taken. They are beautiful six pounders, and one of them was subsequently stationed so as to command Spring street bridge, the other being placed in Main street near Wisconsin. Between eight and nine o'clock two armed companies came from Madison, from the 5th regiment encamped at that place. They were the Janesville Light Guard, Capt. H. M. Wheeler, and the Berlin Light Guard, Capt. Wm. A. Bugh. They also brought with them between one hundred and two hundred stand of arms for citizens.

CITY GUARDED AT DIFFERENT POINTS.
Between eleven and twelve o'clock at night two more armed companies arrived from the 4th regiment, at Racine, to wit: the Sheboygan Co. Volunteers, Capt. E. B. Gray, and the Columbus Co. Rifles, Capt. E. C. Smith. The men composing all these companies are stalwart and strong, and come prepared to enforce law and order, let it cost what it may. They were all stationed in different parts of the city last night, and the Zouaves and Montgomery Guards, and Capt. Lindeman's company were also on duty all night. Armed citizens were also about the jail, some at the banks, some at the residences of bankers, some at the bridges, while others were kept in reserve, ready for any signal that might be given. The city was guarded as if the secret war had been transferred from Alexandria to Milwaukee. One could hardly get through a street on the east side of the river, but would run against "federal" pickets, while the fierce Colombians that stood in the streets looked threateningly upon these men.

There were full 1,000 armed soldiers and citizens on duty in the city last night. The companies were as follows, taken in the order of their arrival, besides those belonging here. All the companies are full, some having as many as one hundred and twenty-five men:

Footville Liberty Guards.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—The Footville Liberty Guards met to-night to complete their organization, which was effected, and the following officers elected:—

Simon A. Couch, captain.
Harvey P. Cory, 1st lieutenant.
Wilbert B. Richards, 2d "
D. A. Mason, 1st sergeant.
Mark Honeysett, 2d "
J. M. Owen, 3d "
C. H. Ferguson, 4th "
Daniel Bemis, 1st corporal.
J. S. Conrad, 2d "
James Scoville, 3d "
Francis W. Dann, 4th "

The company then appointed G. W. Becker drum major, and Jesse Dabon color bearer.
The Guard will meet for drill on Saturday, the 29th, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the depot.
W. M. HYKE, Ch'n.

J. M. OWEN, Sec'y.
Footville, June 25th, 1861.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, at

BUMP & GRAY,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, June 25, 1861.

Receipts of wheat were again very light to-day, with no change in prices.

We continue yesterday's quotations:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 67½¢; fair to good dry shipping 66½¢; stamp 1st 25¢.

CORN—shelled dull at 12½¢ per 60 lbs., ear 12½¢ per 72 lbs.

OATS—no inquiry, we quote them at 10½¢ per bushel.

RYE—dull at 20¢ per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—dull sale at 20¢ per 60 lbs., common to choice.

POTATOES—dull at 14¢, 15¢, 16¢ per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—plenty and very dull at 10½¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 16½¢; fair to choice 16¢.

EGGS—plenty and dull at 6¢ per dozen.

WOOL—ranges at 16¢ for common to choice fair to good.

HIDES—green, 24¢; dry, 21¢, 22¢.

POULTRY—spring at retail 22¢, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6¢; chickens, 5¢.

SLEEP PILLS—range from 50¢ to 90¢ each.

THE GALLANT CHARGE OF THE ZOGATES.

As the crowd was rushing towards them, their case fairly seemed a desperate one, with the river behind them, and only fifteen or so against a sideboat. One of their number, named Sidebottom, had been struck with a rock and knocked from the brakes. Arthur Dadd who had hold of the house, had also been struck on the leg with a stone. Others also had been hurt. At this crisis, the cheering "Rally!" of the Zouaves was heard, as they came to their running charge up the street, and it gave new life to the firemen, while it distracted the crowd.

They turned back and hardly knew what to do, but they quickly started on a run, while the Zouaves advanced. At the intersection of East Water and Michigan streets they formed a hollow square, one line advancing against the mob with bayonets and muzzles in range. They had stern instructions that the first man who fired without orders would be cut down in the ranks, while at the same time, if orders were given, they must not fail to fire. It was a sublime spectacle—those young, but valiant heroes, a hundred strong, putting to flight a mob of thousands. Their praise has been upon the lips of all ever since. Capt. Hibbard led on like the brave young man he is. Lieut. Oliver, in defending one of his comrades, is said to have struck at the assailant with his sword, cutting off two or three of his fingers. Another of the mob is said to have got cut badly in the neck by one of the Zouaves, who struck him in self-defense. The assailants' certainly cannot expect to be able to handle edged tools without getting cut.

INJURIES AND INQUIRIES.

We hear of no one who was in any way badly injured except Charles Larkin, who was a teller in Mr. Mitchell's bank, W. B. Miller, book-keeper in the bank, and G. A. Starkweather. Larkin was attempting to get out of the bank, when they seized him and would almost have killed him had he not been rescued. Mr. Starkweather came down from his law office, over the State Bank, to appease the crowd, when they set upon him and beat him badly. Mr. Mitchell was not hurt as stated, although it is almost a miracle that he was not, as the stones flew around him without mercy when he attempted to speak. J. B. Martin was not hurt as stated; although he was choked and clumped about considerably. He finally ran into a store across the street, and escaped on the river by a boat. The occupants of the State Bank escaped by the stairs leading to the roof, and having reached the roof repaired to an adjoining store and descended.

The banks will be in operation again in two or three days. In fact, Mr. Mitchell informed us last evening, that he should be ready to open his bank to-day. The Farmers & Merchants' Bank have thrown out an additional number of country banks to-day, but the other banks are decidedly opposed to the movement, and are inclined to do all they possibly can to prevent any further violence.

ARREST OF THE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

It having reached the ears of Gen. King, that the Washington Artillery Company, who had charge of the cannon, were talking among themselves that they would fire upon the "federal" forces, should the rebels come down from the upper water, he took a company of soldiers and arrested them, at the same time taking them to jail. The jail, however, was full, and they were brought back again to where the artillery stationed, and placed under guard. They were served right. Every man who will not uphold law and order under all circumstances, is not a loyal citizen.

Gov. Randall is in the city, and it is said he is to quarter a regiment here at once.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRISONERS TO-DAY.

The prisoners were brought to-day to the jail to the municipal court to-day, to the number of 50, one or two having been liberated previously, as they were arrested by mistake. They were brought down in charge of the sheriff, police and military. They were arraigned and 32 were held for examination on Monday morning next.

The bail was fixed at \$300 each, which will doubtless be given in every instance. The remainder were discharged, not having been identified.

RED TAPE.—When the funeral procession of the lamented Ellsworth was about to start from the Executive Chamber, in Albany, the other day, the Governor suggested to Frank Brownell that the secession flag which he carried had better be tied up, as it would be getting loose and troubling him, and offered Frank some red tape for that purpose. "For mercy's sake, Governor," said Frank, "don't use any red tape. Our regiment was never under a flag, and I should have had the cold Pre get now, caught on duty in the rain without an overcoat."—Home Journal.

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Dated May 13th, 1861.

A. G. ALLEN.

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Dated May 14th, 1861.

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NEW DEAL.

PALMER'S
Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND
with the

Price of Produce
and

VALUE OF MONEY.

I HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES
and

CHEMICALS,
Painis, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,
FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,
Patent Preparations and Specifics

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied stock of

GROCERIES,
WINES AND LIQUORS

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s will be taken in payment. Enquire of Mr
Esq., of the firm of Knowlton, Pritchard &
neville, or of the undersigned at Edgworth,
A. K. LAWTON.